A

SERMON

Preach'd on Board

Her Majesty's SHIP

THE

CHICHESTER,

IN THE

Bay of Sardinia.

August 1. 1708.

OCCASION'D

By the Expedition into that Island, under the Command of the Honble Sr. JOHN LEAKE, and Major General WILLS.

By JOHN PHILIPS, A. M. Chaplain to the Honble Collonel JOSHUA CHURCHIL's Regiment of Marines.

LONDON:
Printed, and Sold by *A. Baldwin*, near the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*, MDCCIX.

MUSEUM OF HISTORY OF SCIENCE

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M DCC IX.

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Her Majesty's Ship the *Chichester*.

DEUTERONOMY IV. 7, 8.

What Nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon him for?
And what Nation is there so great that hath Statutes, and Judgments so righteous, as all this Law which I set before you this Day?

THE Words are part of *Moses*'s Declaration of God's Mercies to the Children of *Israel*, as they were Journeying to the Promis'd-Land: At this Juncture, and upon our present Expedition, it behoveth each

of us, ſo to regulate our Conduct, as that we may have good Grounds to bring Home the Application to our ſelves, and may, from our own Experience, be able to declare, *That there is no Nation ſo great who hath God ſo nigh unto them as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon him for?*

We are very apt to form a wrong Judgment concerning the true Source, and Cauſe of the good or bad Events that befall us; and this Errour in our Judgment, does, of Courſe, betray us into the Uſe of very improper Methods, to procure the one, or to prevent the other. Some there are, who know not how to lift up their Thoughts above Material Cauſes; but are wont haſtily to aſcribe their Happineſs, or Miſery, to the ſole Influence of thoſe Viſible Inſtruments the Almighty is pleas'd to uſe for the bringing about His Deſigns: On theſe Inſtruments they are wont entirely to rely, and to them they are uſed to give the Glory of all the Succeſs and Proſperity they enjoy.

Others there are, who run unhappily into the other Extreame, and ſo far depend on God for his Succour and Protection, as to neglect the Uſe of all human Means, and to think that the Subordinate Inſtruments of their Felicity,

have

have no Title to any the leaſt Share of Gratitude, or Acknowledgment. Now theſe Extreams, as they are both contrary to ſound Doctrine, ſo are they both condemn'd, in the Words before us. That it is God who gives Happineſs, Succeſs or Victory to any People, we are plainly taught, in the firſt Part of my Text; where the *Jews* are expreſly ſaid to owe theſe Bleſſings to *God's being nigh unto them*; to his Readineſs to hear their Prayers; *and to give them thoſe Succours they call upon him for.*

But that God works, for the moſt part, by ſecond Cauſes, that 'tis by wholſome Laws, and well weigh'd Counſels; by the Wiſdom, Courage, and Integrity of thoſe that Rule, and by the Dutiful Submiſſion of thoſe, whoſe Part it is to obey, that theſe great Bleſſings are, ordinarily, convey'd to any People, is alſo, not obſcurely, imply'd in the laſt Words of the Text: Where the Grandeur and Proſperity of the *Jewiſh* Nation, is by *Moſes* aſcrib'd to *thoſe Righteous Statutes, and Judgments, and to that Law which he ſet before them.*

The Words thus explain'd, will afford us theſe two Heads of Diſcourſe.

Firſt, That we are to look up unto God for Succeſs and Victory, and to aſcribe unto his Name the Glory of it: But that we muſt not

Secondly, So far depend on God, as to neglect the Uſe of human Means. We muſt not think ourſelves oblig'd ſo to aſcribe the Glory of our Succeſs to God, as to deny that juſt Tribute of Gratitude and Honour, which is due to thoſe happy Inſtruments he is pleas'd to employ, for the conveying it to us.

Firſt then, We are to look up to God for Succeſs and Victory, and to aſcribe unto his Name the Glory of it.

We are taught by our Bleſſed Saviour, that the Divine Providence extends its Care to the minuteſt and moſt inconſiderable things; to the very Hairs of our Head, to the Sparrows, and even to the Lilies of the Field: And with good Reaſon therefore may we preſume, that it does, in a more remarkable Manner intereſt it ſelf in the Important Affairs, the Riſe and Fall, the Proſperity and Deſtruction of States and Kingdoms. All War is, in the very Nature of it, a ſolemn Appeal to that God, *By whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Juſtice.* And when it is, by a competent Authority, enter'd into maturely, upon good Grounds,

and

and with a good Intention; when it is proſecuted in a proper Manner, and by warrantable Methods, when it is continued only for the Sake of Peace, and is ready to be laid aſide, whenever that End can be ſufficiently ſecur'd, in ſuch a Caſe as this (and ſuch, I truſt, I may be bold to ſay ours is) we may with an humble Confidence implore the Divine Aſſiſtance, and if our *Sins do not ſeparate between God and us*, ſhall be ſure to find it. The Lord our God we may ſecurely truſt, *Will be nigh unto us in all things that we call upon him for.*

The Almighty the Lord of Hoſt, is that great Allie, whom it is our chiefeſt Intereſt to ſecure, and if he be on our Side, it matters not who, or how many they are, that be againſt us. And to encourage us in our moſt earneſt Applications to him, Let us remember that the *King of Kings is* much more eaſily ſecur'd to our Intereſt than any Wavering and Deſigning Monarch: No Parties nor Prejudices can ruffle, or diſcompoſe him. *He is the ſame Lord Yeſterday, to Day, and for ever; in him is no Variableneſs nor Shadow of Turning.* If our Prayers are fervent, going out of unfeigned Lips, and proceeding from Hearts deeply affected with a Senſe of God's Providence, and the Incom-

menſurableneſs

mensurableness of his Mercies, they will prove, when join'd with human Industry and Application, the best temper'd Weapons, they will be *able to break in Pieces even a Bow of Steel.*

In vain do we furnish out Pompous Embassies, and Expensive Fleets and Armies, to dazzle and invite our Neighbouring Princes to Unite in the Support of a Contested Title, or a Beneficial Trade, unless by our Humble, but Earnest Prayers, We, in the first Place, take Care *to have God nigh unto us.* The Histories of all Ages are full of the Tragical Ends of those proud Warriers, who have thought to be strong without God, and Powerful without Religion. How many Expeditions have Men in the Pride and Vanity of their Hearts, undertaken, without *having God so much as once in all their Thoughts.* And what then has been the Consequence of all their mighty Preparations? Why, *He that is Mighter than they has laughed them to Scorn, he hath scatter'd the Proud in the Imagination of their own Hearts.*

David, we are assur'd, was well aware of this concerning Truth; he therefore wisely disclaim'd all Dependance *on the Arm of Flesh*; his Trust was in the most High; and the Event was answerable; for 'twas in his Righteousness,

ouſneſs, we are told, not by his Strength, that he ſlew *Goliah*. The Extenſiveneſs of our Dominions muſt proceed from him who ſtretcheth out the Heavens, and ruleth the raging of the Sea. *Canaan*, that Land of Promiſe, was alotted to the *Iſraelites*, as a Reward of their Obedience, in the Obſervance of God's Statutes, and Ordinances; the Houſe of Bondage, the Hardneſs of *Pharaoh*'s Heart, with the concurrent Oppoſitions and Hardſhips they met with in the Wilderneſs, were Difficulties not to be ſurmounted, *had not God been nigh unto them in all things that they called upon him for.*

Would the Time allotted me for this Diſcourſe permit, I cou'd prove to you, from the whole Series of *Pagan*, as well as *Chriſtian* Writers, that the Glory of all the Empires in the World, did then ſhine in its utmoſt Luſtre, when Men liv'd anſwerably to the Religion they profeſs'd. The *Roman* Empire ow'd as much to *Numa*, for the Care he took to bring that People under a due Senſe of Religion, and an awful Veneration for their Gods; at it did to its Great Founder *Romulus*, or to its Fam'd *Cæſars* and *Camillus*. 'What ſhall I ſay more, 'for the Time wou'd fail me to tell of *Gideon*, 'and of *Barak*, and of *Sampſon*, and of *Jephtha*,

'of

'of *David* alſo, and of *Samuel*, and of the Pro-
'phets, who through Faith, and by calling
'upon God, ſubdued Kingdoms, wrought
'Righteouſneſs, obtain'd Promiſes, ſtopt the
'Mouths of Lions, quench'd the Violence of
'Fire, eſcap'd the Edge of the Sword, out of
'Weakneſs were made ſtrong, waxed valiant
'in Fight, turn'd to Flight the Armies of the
'*Aliens*.

The great Atchievements of theſe Renown'd Heroes, are, we here ſee, attributed to their Faith in God; from his Grace they are all deriv'd, and to his Glory they are all ſaid to redound. If therefore we deſire the ſame Succeſs which they had, we muſt tranſcribe the Pattern they have ſet us. If we wou'd be great, as they were, we muſt, as they did, call upon the Lord our God, *Who will then be nigh unto us in all things that we call upon him for.* But as we are to look up unto the Lord for Succeſs and Victory, and to aſcribe unto his Name the Glory of it; ſo

Secondly, We muſt not ſo far depend on God, as to neglect, or undervalue the Uſe of human Means: We muſt not think our ſelves oblig'd ſo to aſcribe the Glory of our Succeſs to God, as to deny that juſt Tribute of Gratitude, and

Honour

Honour which is due to those happy Instruments, he is pleas'd to employ, for the conveying it to us.

As God Almighty has given us Hearts and Hands, so he expects we should make use of them; and that our own Arms shou'd not be Idle, though 'tis his that *bringeth mighty things to pass*. What Race was ever won by Sloth and Sluggishness, or what Victory obtain'd by timorous and unenterprizing Soldiers? Next to the not meeting with any Opposition, is boldly to resolve that none shall withstand us; such Resolutions, if Occasion requires, will remove Despondences, and make the most unapproachable Difficulties give way. God may strike such Terrour into the Hearts of our Enemies, as to make them open the Gates of their City, as the Prison Doors, and the Iron Gate at *Jerusalem*, of it's own Accord open'd to St. *Peter*: But if they resist and withstand us, it is only, as an Opportunity offer'd, to demonstrate with what an effectual Courage we can storm, and scale; and that the Walls of a City may be demolish'd through human Means, notwithstanding those of *Jericho* fell down, by a more immediate and distinguishing Hand of Providence.

'Tis here, as 'tis in the great Business of our Salvation, *by Grace we are sav'd*, but shall we therefore refuse to work? God forbid! So in the Case before us, 'tis God that promiseth, 'tis God who giveth the Victory; but this Promise is not absolute, but conditional; we must do our Parts toward obtaining it, or we shall undoubtedly fall short of it. For as God will not assist the Presumptuous, and Self-sufficient Warriour, so neither will he encourage the Lazy, and the Slothful: That Signal Privilege once vouchsaf'd to the *Israelites* being what we have now no reason to expect, that we may *stand still and see the Salvation of God.* Piety, Prudence, Fortitude, Justice, Integrity, Temperance, Vigilance, Resolution, and an unwearied Application, Activity and Perseverance, must be the Qualifications, and Characters of those Soldiers, to whose Arms, we can have any reason to Hope, that the Lord will give Success and Victory.

And here, I cannot but rejoyce at the present happy Posture of our Affairs; I cannot but esteem it as a sure Presage of our future Prosperity and Glory, that we have now at the Head of our Fleet an Honourable Person, who does as firmly depend on God for the Suc-

ceſs of our Expedition, as if no Endeavours of his were requiſite toward procuring it: And who does, at the ſame time, apply himſelf, as ſtrenuouſly, and with as much Diligence and Circumſpection, to the Proſecution of this great Affair, as if he had no Expectation from Above, as if 'twas his *own Arm, that was to bring Salvation.*

What our moſt Religious Sovereign recommends conſtantly, in the *firſt Place*, to all the Officers in her Service, a ſtrict Regard to the Honour of God, and to his publick Worſhip, that, you all know, would have been our Admiral's *firſt* Care, tho' it had not had the Advantage of ſo powerful a Recommendation. With how much Pleaſure and Alacrity muſt we, who are the Miniſters of God, apply ourſelves to the Diſcharge of our Holy Function, whilſt we have the Benefit of his Countenance and Protection; and, what has a ſtill more engaging Influence, his own excellent Example?

Thus inſpired *with the Spirit of the Lord*, he will go on, we need not doubt, *conquering, and to conquer.* The Stroke ſurely muſt needs be Home, and the Force doubled, when it comes from a Commander, whoſe Heart and Hand go together; who acts out of Inclination as

well as Duty; and who by Principle and Affection, as well as in Point of Trust or Honour, fights for, and supports our Church, Queen, and Government.

No self-interested Views, no mean or *by-Ends*, ever engag'd him in a dishonourable Action, or ever tarnish'd the Glory of his Conduct. He can conquer without being spur'd on by Covetousness or Ambition: He can Triumph without Pride or Vanity, without haughtily insulting his Enemies, or arrogantly denying to those that serv'd with him, their Share of the Glory.

He has the Happy Talent of hiting the exact *Medium* between a stiff, disdainful, and between a mean, servile Behaviour. He knows how to preserve his Dignity, without laying himself open to the Imputation of Pride; and has the Art, of being, at proper Times, *Familiar*, without making himself *Cheap*. He is too wise to let an undue Affectation of Popularity loosen the Reins of Discipline: And has, at the same time, that Paternal Tenderness for those under his Command, as never to lay them under any *unnecessary Restraints or Hardships*.

It has often been made a Queſtion, which is moſt for the Advantage of a Commander, to have the Fear, or the Love of thoſe that ſerve under him. Our Admiral has both, and that, without any the leaſt Mixture of thoſe Inconveniencies, which are us'd to attend each of 'em, when they are ſeparate, and alone: He is Fear'd, and yet not in any of the leaſt Danger of being Hated: He is beloved, and yet loſes nothing of that ſtrict Regard and Deference that is due to his Authority.

By the Bravery and Conduct of this Eminent Perſon, how often have the Fleets of our Enemies been defeated, and deſtroyed, and thoſe Proviſions intercepted, which would otherwiſe have put new Life into our Enemies, and for Want of which they have been in the utmoſt Diſtreſs and Perplexity, *Their Hearts failing them for Fear; and for looking on thoſe things that were ready to come upon them?*

By the ſame Care and Conduct, have our own Garriſons been reliev'd, and that at the moſt Critical Junctures, in the moſt Trying Times of Need: Even *then* when our Beſieged Friends in the Anguiſh of their Hearts were heard to cry out, *Behold our Bones are dry, our Hope is gone, we are clean cut off.* And when,

to

to add to their Grief their Enemies thus inſulted them; *The Fortreſs of the high Fort of thy Walls will we bring down, lay low, and bring to the Ground, even to the Duſt.* Under theſe Circumſtances it was, that this our Matchleſs Leader, God Bleſſing his Endeavours, brought Succours and Support to languiſhing Garriſons, to dying Armies: Then it was, that he diſappointed and ſcatter'd thoſe imaginary Conquerors, who had reckon'd only upon the Diſparity of our Numbers, without conſidering the Reſolution of our Soldiers, the Bravery of our Officers, the Valour, Conduct, and Capacity of our Admiral.

Under his Refuge, the *Spaniards* are confident they ſhall ſecurely reſt; from a juſt Senſe of his great Abilities, they are convinc'd, they can have no *better* Protector; and ſuch is their Experience of his *uncommon Tenderneſs* to them, they deſire no *other*. He has no Enemies Abroad, but ſuch as are Enemies to the *Common Cauſe*: He has none at Home, but ſuch as are Adverſaries to the Conſtitution, as well as to him: None that can juſtly tax him either with Want of Ability, or even with Want of *Succeſs*, in the diſcharge of his great Truſt; None I am ſure, who can object to him any

Faults,

Faults, comparable to the Envy and Malice of his Detractours.

For how unwilling soever some Men may now be to confess his Merits, Posterity will gratefully acknowledge, that our Queen and Nation owe as much to this our present Admiral, as they do to *Drake* and *Rawleigh*; and that he has perform'd as great Actions towards raising the Sinking, and Declining Monarchy of *Spain*; as the others ever did, in suppressing its Exorbitant Power, when it was Grasping at an Universal Dominion both by Sea, and Land.

Thus successfully has our present Expedition been hitherto conducted, thus happily has our Admiral brought us to *the Haven where we would be*. Nor have our Affairs a less promising Aspect now we are going to serve under the Command of a General, from whose known Character, we may justly hope for a Success by Land, equal to those *Wonders, that have been wrought for us in the Deep.*

He was as it were nurs'd, and bred up in Arms, not soften'd by an Education, lost, worse than lost in Ease and Luxury, but inur'd betimes to the severe Discipline of the Camp: He was, as the Scripture speaks, *A Man of War*

War from his Youth. Thus began a Life which has grown, every Day since, more and more Useful to his Country; like those Rivers which are observ'd to spread wider, the farther they are from their Spring, and which too flow the faster, and with the greater strength, the more they are withstood.

What Nation, at War with *England*, has not seen, has not felt the Effects of his Valour? In what Part of the World, have the *French* Forces pretended to vie with the *English* Arms, in which he has not done Honour to his Country, and to himself? *Ireland* and *Flanders* will afford remarkable Instances of his distinguish'd Bravery, against these Enemies; nor can they think themselves secur'd even in their most distant Discoveries, and Conquests. In *America* it self, they have not been able to escape his Sword, who has been bold enough to *conquer*, even in those Pestilential Climates, where others have not so much as dar'd to *go*.

To this noble Action, the Inhabitants of those Parts owe the Quiet and unmolested Possession of the Fruits of their own Soil; to *this*, our Merchants are indebted, that they safely reap the Benefits and Advantages of that Commerce, which he with so much Difficulty

and

and Danger recover'd, and ſecur'd. And here in this Kingdom has there been any Step taken to our Advantage, in which he has not had a Part, either by gallantly executing the Orders he receiv'd, or by ſucceſsfully conducting thoſe Troops, that were put under his Command?

When our Military Preparations were but in their Infancy, and the Enemy was grown and ſtrong, he even then maintain'd his Ground, and with ſmall Numbers, ſuſtain'd by mature Conduct, and irreſiſtible Courage, put a Stop to the Inroads, and Ravages of well form'd, and numerous * Troops. Troops confident of Victory, and that had our Forces in as great Contempt, as the *Philiſtines* had thoſe of *Iſrael*, when the *Son of Jeſſe* diſcomfited thoſe proud Warriours, and receiv'd a *Reward* equal to that Brave Action.

* St. Stephens

The Victory being thus happily obtain'd, how effectually did he protect the † *Spaniards* from the Inſults of their Enemies? And having freed 'em from the Fear and Danger of being moleſted in thoſe Parts, With what Expedition did he convey himſelf to a far diſtant * Garriſon, that ſtood in the utmoſt Need of his Succour, and Protection.

† Girone

* Lerida

And how great must those Abilities be, by which a Town, more fam'd for its Ruins, than for its Fortifications, was, nevertheless, defended for a much longer Time, than other Garrisons have been able to hold out, tho' they had all the Advantages, that Art, Nature, or Expence could give them? Who cou'd have expected that so great a Check cou'd have been, so soon, given to a Conquering Army, which, *like a mighty Torrent*, swept all before it, and to which the boasted † Metropolis, secur'd by its Strength, and Numbers, must otherwise, have been forc'd to open its Gates.

† Barcelona

And yet as Glorious as the Defence of this Place was, the Manner of Surrendering it, was not much Inferiour: It being given up upon such Conditions, that the Garrison it self, was scarce an Equivalent, for the Honour of the Articles.

Such has been the Success of this great Man in so many different Parts of this Kingdom, and such the Qualifications to which that Success is owing, that when he returns out of *Sardinia*, whither he is now going, he will, I doubt not, leave as great a Name among the present Inhabitants of that Island, as * *Sempronius Gracchus*

*Liv. lib. 41. ad Fin.

chus is said to have done, of old, among their Anceſtors.

A clear Underſtanding, a ſound Judgment, a deep Prudence, a try'd, and ſteady Courage, ſtrict Juſtice, unbounded Generoſity, and a large Courſe of Experience, ariſing from Length of Service, and Frequency of Action, are Qualities the moſt to be deſir'd in a Commander: And in each of theſe, our Preſent General is equall'd by few Soldiers; in all of them together he is exceeded by None.

No Man is more ready to undertake Actions of the extreameſt Difficulty, and Danger; but he is too wiſe to attempt Impoſſibilities, and cares not to try what will be the Succeſs of him, *who with ten Thouſand, goes out to meet him that comes againſt him with twenty Thouſand.*

Such is his Courage, that tho' an Hoſt of Men be prepar'd againſt him, yet *he does not fear*: And yet ſuch his Caution, ſo great his Sagacity, and Penetration, that he never willingly hazards the Lives of his Soldiers, without a juſt Proſpect of Succeſs; he never engages them in any Enterprize, but when they are ſure that the Inequality of their Numbers, will be more than balanc'd by the advantageous Circumſtances of *Time*, or *Place*; but chiefly,

by the Consummate Prudence, and unerring Conduct of their Leader.

Nor are his Justice and Generosity less valuable in themselves, or of less Service to the *Common Cause*: There is but one Way, you all know, to make sure of his Favour, and that is, by deserving it. Would you be esteem'd, or advanc'd by him? You must like the old *Romans*, bring your gallant Actions, your honourable Wounds, the most *prevailing Advocates*, to interceed for you.

The several Degrees of Military Honour, were, he conceives, design'd to signify to the World, not what Friends, or Money a Man has got, but what Toils he has endur'd, what Wonders he has done, in the Service of his Prince, and Country. Not he that bids most, but he that most distinguishes himself in the Field of Battle, is with him, the most deserving Purchaser.

He scorns to auction out the Strength, and Security of his Nation, and thinks the proper Rewards of Pain, and Labour, of wearisome Marches, of Cold, Heat, Hunger, and all the Dreadful Toils of Horrid War, are things too valuable to be dispos'd of by Inch of Candle; to Men, who whatever else they

have *deal't* in, are like to prove but raw *Dealers* in Honour.

Under a General, who thus judges, and thus acts, and who knows no other End of Power, he is entruſted with, but that he may *give Honour*, and Advancement, *to whom Honour* and Advancement *are due.* What Encouragement have all of you that ſerve under him, *to be Valiant, and ſhew your ſelves Men,* in the Action you are no going upon?

But from what has been ſaid under the firſt Head of this Diſcourſe, you are, I truſt, convinc'd, that it will be in vain for you to expect Succeſs or Victory, unleſs by your unfeign'd *Prayers to God,* and your ſincere *Obedience to his righteous Statutes,* you in the firſt place take Care, *that God be nigh unto you.* Remember that ſevere Woe which the Prophet denounces againſt *them that ſtay on Horſes, or truſt in Chariots, becauſe they are many; or in Horſemen, becauſe they are very ſtrong.* Your Hopes, be ſure, will periſh, if *you look not unto the Holy One of* Iſrael, *nor ſeek the Lord. For 'tis not through your own Sword,* that you can hope, *to get the Land in Poſſeſſion, 'tis not your own Arm that can help you.* But it muſt be *God's*

Right-

Right-hand, and his Arm, and the Light of his Countenance, because he has a favour unto you.

'Tis your Happyness that you are Professors of the true Religion, and Members of a sound and Orthodox Church; whilst the Land whither you are going, is a Land over-spread with Darkness, with the thick Darkness of Heresie and Errour: But unless you *walk worthy of that Holy Calling wherewith you are call'd*; unless you behave your selves as becomes the Sons of our most Excellent Church; even these your Enemies themselves, these Erroneous and Idolatrous Christians, *will rise up in Judgment against you, and condemn you.*

Let neither Covetousness, nor any other ungovern'd Passion, ever betray you into Acts of Injustice, Cruelty, or Sacrilege; don't let your Dislike to a false Religion carry you so far, as to put you upon destroying Temples, or robbing Altars. For how can Men think, that their destroying Idols, and breaking down Images is any Proof for their Zeal against Idolatry and Superstition; when assoon as those very Idols are melted down, and run into another Form, when they come to bear a different *Image* and *Superscription*, these Men them-

themſelves, then become the Idolaters, make the Idol they took from Others, their *own God; and fall down and Worſhip it.*

The Character which *Salluſt* gives us of the Behaviour of the Old *Romans* in their Wars, is well worthy our Notice and Imitation: Nor is the Deteſtation he expreſſes againſt the contrary Practices of their Degenerate Offſpring in his Time, leſs remarkable and inſtructive.

The Ancient *Romans*, ſays that Admirable † Hiſtorian, with great Piety adorn'd the Temples of their Gods, contenting themſelves, with making the Glory of their Actions, the the Ornament of their own Houſes: Nor did they take any thing from thoſe they conquer'd, beſides the Power of doing Miſchief: But their Poſterity, Mean, and Sordid, as they [redacted] are, do againſt all the Rules of Juſtice, rob and pillage their Confederates and Allies, of thoſe things, which their gallant Forefathers left, even to their Enemies.

I need not obſerve to you, by which of thoſe Methods it was, that the *Roman* Empire moſt

† Bell. Cat. Verum illi deorum delubria pietate, domos ſuas gloriâ decorabant, neque Victis quidquam, præter injuriæ licentiam, eripiebant. At hi contra, ignaviſſimi homines, per ſummum ſcelus, omnia ea ſociis adimere, quæ fortiſſimi Viri Victores hoſtibus reliquerunt.

moſt flouriſh'd, nor need I, I truſt, direct you, which of theſe two Patterns you ſhou'd rather chuſe to imitate. I ſhall add only this, that if you *would have God nigh unto you, in all things that you call upon him for,* You muſt be careful to obſerve *thoſe Righteous Statutes, and Judgments, and that Law, which he has ſet before you.*

FINIS.

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